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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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HEWLETT PACKARD COMPANY P O BOX 272400, 3404 E. HARMONY ROAD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION FORT COLLINS, CO 80527-2400			DEBROW, JAMES J	
		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
			2176	

DATE MAILED: 08/15/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/697,688	SERRA ET AL.
	Examiner James J. Debrow	Art Unit 2176

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 31 May 2006.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-21 and 23-34 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-21 and 23-34 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 3/7/2006

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to communications: Amendment filed 31 May 2006.
2. Claims 1-21, and 23-34 are pending in the case. Claims 1, 9, 17, 25, and 30 are independent claims.

Applicant's Response

3. In Applicant's response dated 31 May 2006, Applicant amended Claims 1, 2, 7-9, 12, 16, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 30, 31, and 34; canceled claim 22; argued against all objections and rejection previously set forth in previous Office Action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

4. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

Claims 1-10, 12-21, and 25-34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

Claims 1-8:

The language of the claims raise a question as to whether the claims are directed merely to an abstract idea that would not result in a practical application producing a concrete, useful, and tangible result to form the basis of statutory subject matter under 35 U.S.C. 101.

Independent Claim 1 recites receiving data from a source and determining a location in a spreadsheet for placing the data based on the location information of the data within the data source. As currently cited, Claim 1 is directed to an abstract idea that does not produce a concrete, useful, and tangible result, in that the method merely *manipulates data*.

Stated differently, the method does nothing with the processed data that produces a concrete, useful and tangible result, such as displaying a spreadsheet.

Dependent Claims 2-8 merely recite further manipulation or specification of data. Thus, none of Claims 2-8 produce a concrete, useful, and tangible result to form the basis of statutory subject matter under 35 U.S.C. 101.

Claims 9, 10, 12-16:

The language of the claims raise a question as to whether the claims are directed merely to an abstract idea that would not result in a practical application producing a concrete, useful, and tangible result to form the basis of statutory subject matter under 35 U.S.C. 101.

Independent Claim 9 recites receiving data (calculated value) from a plurality of sensors and determining a location in a spreadsheet for placing the data based on the location information associated with the sensors. As currently cited, Claim 9 is directed to an abstract idea that does not produce a concrete, useful, and tangible result, in that the method merely *manipulates data*.

Stated differently, the method does nothing with the processed data that produces a concrete, useful and tangible result, such as displaying a spreadsheet.

Dependent Claims 10, 12-16 merely recite further manipulation or specification of data. Thus, none of Claims 10-16 produce a concrete, useful, and tangible result to form the basis of statutory subject matter under 35 U.S.C. 101.

Claims 17-24:

The language of the claims raise a question as to whether the claims are directed merely to an abstract idea that would not result in a practical application producing a concrete, useful, and tangible result to form the basis of statutory subject matter under 35 U.S.C. 101.

Independent Claim 17 recites receiving data (calculated value) from a plurality of data sources and determining locations in a spreadsheet for placing the data based on the location information associated with the data sources. As currently cited, Claim 17 is directed to an abstract idea that does not produce a concrete, useful, and tangible result, in that the method merely *manipulates data*.

Stated differently, the method does nothing with the processed data that produces a concrete, useful and tangible result, such as displaying a spreadsheet.

Dependent Claims 18-24 merely recite further manipulation or specification of data. Thus, none of Claims 18-24 produce a concrete, useful, and tangible result to form the basis of statutory subject matter under 35 U.S.C. 101.

Claims 25-29:

The language of the claims raise a question as to whether the claims are directed merely to an abstract idea that would not result in a practical application producing a

concrete, useful, and tangible result to form the basis of statutory subject matter under 35 U.S.C. 101.

Independent Claim 25 recites means for receiving data (calculated value) from a plurality of sensors and determining locations in a spreadsheet for placing the data based on the location information associated with the sensors. As currently cited, Claim 25 is directed to an abstract idea that does not produce a concrete, useful, and tangible result, in that the method merely *manipulates data*.

Stated differently, the method does nothing with the processed data that produces a concrete, useful and tangible result, such as displaying a spreadsheet.

Dependent Claims 26-29 merely recite further manipulation or specification of data. Thus, none of Claims 26-29 produce a concrete, useful, and tangible result to form the basis of statutory subject matter under 35 U.S.C. 101.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. **Claims 1-21, and 23-34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Adler et al. (Patent No.: 6,138,130; Date of Patent: Oct. 24, 2000) (hereinafter ‘Adler’), in view of Hsiung et al. (Pub. No. US 2003/0144746 A1; Filing Date: Mar. 9, 2001) (hereinafter ‘Hsiung’).**

In regards to independent claim 1, Adler discloses a *method implemented by a computerized system comprising:*

receiving data from a data source (col.13, lines 20-24; Adler discloses the source of the data for the system may be a computer memory or a remote database computer system accessible through a computer network such as a local area network.).

enabling a display of the electronic spreadsheet with the at least a portion of the data therein (col. 6, lines 43-56; Adler discloses the displaying means may include a CRT display which presents the user with a spreadsheet-like visual presentation.).

Adler does not expressly disclose *the computerized system determining a location in an electronic spreadsheet for placing at least a portion of the data based on location information for the data source.*

However, Hsiung teaches *the computerized system determining a location in an electronic spreadsheet for placing at least a portion of the data based on location information for the data source* (0365; Hsiung teaches a function may be provides which enables the Model Builder to associate a sensor with a column of data in the spreadsheet. Thus, determining placement location of data within the electronic spreadsheet, based on the location of information from the data source.).

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine Hsiung with Adler for the benefit of a computer-readable medium containing computer program code for monitoring and a controlling a process/device in real time (0045).

In regards to dependent claim 2, Adler discloses *the method of claim 1, further comprises: transmitting the value to a spreadsheet program for display in the spreadsheet* (column 22, lines 22-25; Adler discloses the results of data calculations and manipulations are transmitted to the electronic spreadsheet.).

Adler does not disclose expressly *the method of claim 1, further comprises: calculating, as a function of time, a value associated with the at least a portion of the data from the data source;*

However, Hsiung teaches *calculating, as a function of time, a value associated with the at least a portion of the data from the data source* (0180; 0365; Hsiung teaches calculations can be a time weighted value, a mathematical weighted value, and others. Hsiung further teaches a function may be provides which enables the Model Builder to associate a sensor with a column of data in the spreadsheet. Thus, determining placement location of data within the electronic spreadsheet, based on the location of information from the data source.).

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine Hsiung with Adler for the benefit of being able to monitor and control a process in real time (0045).

In regards to dependent claim 3, Adler does not disclose expressly *using a portion of the data from the data source to control a device*.

However, Hsiung teaches *using a portion of the data from the data source to control a device* (0003; 0029; Simply put, Hsiung teaches how a device can be controlled by a single parameter/value.).

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine Hsiung with Adler for the benefit of being able to monitor and a control process/device in real time (0045).

In regards to dependent claim 4, Adler does not disclose expressly *the method of claim 1, further comprising determining the location information for the data source*,

wherein the location information is associated with a physical location of the data source.

However, Hsiung teaches *the method of claim 1, further comprising determining the location information for the data source, wherein the location information is associated with a physical location of the data source.* (0365; Hsiung teaches a function may be provides which enables the Model Builder to associate a sensor with a column of data in the spreadsheet. Thus, determining placement location of data within the electronic spreadsheet, based on the location of information from the data source.).

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine Hsiung with Adler for the benefit of a computer-readable medium containing computer program code for monitoring and a controlling a process/device in real time (0045).

In regards to dependent claim 5, Adler discloses *a portion of the data and the location in the spreadsheet to a spreadsheet program, wherein the spreadsheet program is operable to display the at least a portion of the data at the location* (column 1, lines 35-39; column 4, lines 41-42).

In regards to dependent claim 6, Adler discloses *calculating a total from the at least a portion of the data from the data source; and determining a location in the spreadsheet for placing the total based on one or more of the location information for*

the data source and location information for the at least one other data source (column 17, lines 19-20 & 25-29).

Adler does not expressly disclose calculating a total from the at least a portion of the data from the data source and at least a portion of data from at least one other data source physically located proximate the data source;

However, Hsiung teaches calculating a total from the at least a portion of the data from the data source and at least a portion of data from at least one other data source physically located proximate the data source (0102; Simply put, Hsiung teaches in many embodiments data will be acquired from a plurality of sources. Using the broadest interpretation, the Examiner concludes the other source could be physically located proximate the data source.).

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine Hsiung with Adler for the benefit of being able to monitor and a control process/device in real time (0045).

In regards to dependent claim 7, Adler does not disclose expressly determining a location in a spreadsheet based on the location information for the data source comprises mapping the location information for the data source to a predetermined location in the electronic spreadsheet.

However, Hsiung teaches determining a location in a spreadsheet based on the location information for the data source comprises mapping the location information for the data source to a predetermined location in the electronic spreadsheet (0364, lines 1-

3; 0365; Hsiung teaches mapping the location spreadsheet to sensors, which is considered a data source. Hsiung further teaches a function may be provides which enables the Model Builder to associate a sensor with a column of data in the spreadsheet. Thus, determining placement location of data within the electronic spreadsheet, based on the location of information from the data source.).

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to map the location information for the data source to a predetermined location in the spreadsheet. The motivation in doing so would have been for the ability to monitor and control a process in real time (0045).

In regards to dependent claim 8, Adler discloses:

*identifying a view to be displayed in the spreadsheet (column 4, lines 1-5);
determining whether the at least a portion of the data from the data source is in the view (column 4, lines 1-5); and*

transmitting the at least a portion of the data and the location in the electronic spreadsheet to a spreadsheet program in response to the at least a portion of the data being in the view, wherein the spreadsheet program is operable to display the at least a portion of the data at the location (column 1, lines 35-39; column 4, lines 41-42).

In regards to independent claim 9, Adler does not disclose expressly a *method of using an electronic spreadsheet to display information at locations in the spreadsheet associated with the origin of the information, the method comprising:*

receiving data from a plurality of sensors, each of the plurality of sensors situated at a separate physical location;

determining locations in the spreadsheet based on the separate physical locations of the plurality of sensors such that one or more of at least a portion of the data from each of the plurality of sensors and a value is operable to be displayed in one or more of the locations in the electronic spreadsheet, wherein the value is calculated from at least some of the data from the plurality of sensors.

However, Hsiung teaches a *method of using a electronic spreadsheet to display information at locations in the spreadsheet associated with the origin of the information, the method comprising:*

receiving data from a plurality of sensors, each of the plurality of sensors situated at a separate physical location (0030; 0031; 0034; 0102; 0447; Hsiung teaches the field devices are located at different locations.);

determining locations in the spreadsheet based on the separate physical locations of the plurality of sensors such that one or more of at least a portion of the data from each of the plurality of sensors and a value is operable to be displayed in one or more of the locations in the electronic spreadsheet, wherein the value is calculated from at least some of the data from the plurality of sensors (0034; 0364-0365; Hsiung teaches data fields from the spreadsheet from the spreadsheet may be mapped to the appropriate sensor. Hsiung further teaches a function may be provides which enables the Model Builder to associate a sensor with a column of data in the spreadsheet.).

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine Hsiung with Adler for the benefit of being able to monitor and control a process in real time (0045).

In regards to dependent claim 10, Adler does not disclose expressly *calculating, as a function of time, the value; and the step of determining locations in the spreadsheet comprises determining a location in the spreadsheet to display the value based on the location of at least one of the plurality of sensors.*

However, Hsiung teaches *calculating, as a function of time, the value* (0180; Hsiung teaches calculations can be a time weighted value, a mathematical weighted value, and others.).

the step of determining locations in the spreadsheet comprises determining a location in the spreadsheet to display the value based on the location of at least one of the plurality of sensors (0034; 0364-0365; Hsiung teaches data fields from the spreadsheet from the spreadsheet may be mapped to the appropriate sensor. Hsiung further teaches a function may be provided which enables the Model Builder to associate a sensor with a column of data in the spreadsheet.).

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine Hsiung with Adler for the benefit of being able to monitor and control a process in real time (0045).

In regards to dependent claim 11, Adler does not disclose expressly *controlling a device based on the value*.

However, Hsiung teaches *controlling a device based on the value*. (0003; 0029; Simply put, Hsiung et al. discloses how a device can be controlled by a single parameter/value.).

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine Hsiung with Adler for the benefit of being able to monitor and a control process/device in real time (0045).

In regards to dependent claim 12, Adler discloses *the step of determining locations in the spreadsheet comprises*:

selecting cells in the electronic spreadsheet to display at least one of the at least a portion of the data and the value (column 5, lines 14-27).

In regards to dependent claim 13, Adler discloses *transmitting the at least a portion of the data and the determined locations to a spreadsheet program, wherein the spreadsheet program is operable to display the at least a portion of the data in the determined locations* (column 1, lines 35-39; column 4, lines 41-42).

In regards to dependent claim 14, Adler discloses *dividing an area into a plurality of sections, the plurality of sensors being located in the area* (column 4, lines 1-5; Adler teaches/suggests the concept of the user

selecting the manner of which the data is to be viewed. Using the broadest interpretation of Adler teachings, the examiner concludes that Adler teachings suggest determining/selecting/dividing a plurality of sensors into views);

receiving a selection of a view including at least one of the plurality of sections (column 4, lines 1-5; Adler teaches/suggests the concept of the user selecting the manner of which the data is to be viewed. Using the broadest interpretation of Adler teachings, the examiner concludes that Adler teachings suggest determining/selecting/dividing a plurality of sensors into views);

determining whether any of the plurality of sensors are located in the at least one of the plurality of sections (column 4, lines 1-5; Adler teaches/suggests the concept of the user selecting the manner of which the data is to be viewed. Using the broadest interpretation of Adler teachings, the examiner concludes that Adler teachings suggest determining/selecting/dividing a plurality of sensors into views); and

transmitting data from the plurality of sensors located in the at least one of the plurality of sections and the determined locations for the plurality of sensors located in the at least one of the plurality of sections to a spreadsheet program operable to display the data from the plurality of sensors located in the at least one of the plurality of sections at the determined locations (column 1, lines 35-39; column 4, lines 41-42).

In regards to dependent claim 15, Adler discloses
calculating a total from the data from at least some of the sensors located in the at least one of the plurality of sections (column 17, lines 19-20 & 25-35); and

transmitting the total to a spreadsheet program operable to display the total at one of the determined locations associated with the at least some of the sensors
(column 17, lines 19-20 & 25-35).

Adler discloses the mathematical and display functionality of a spreadsheet program, which manipulates the data within the spreadsheet regardless of the source of the data (i.e. sensors, database, etc.).

In regards to dependent claim 16, Adler does not disclose expressly *determining locations in the spreadsheet comprises mapping the locations of the plurality of sensors to predetermined locations in the electronic spreadsheet.*

However, Hsiung teaches *determining locations in the spreadsheet comprises mapping the locations of the plurality of sensors to predetermined locations in the electronic spreadsheet* (0034; 0364-0365; Hsiung teaches data fields from the spreadsheet from the spreadsheet may be mapped to the appropriate sensor. Hsiung further teaches a function may be provided which enables the Model Builder to associate a sensor with a column of data in the spreadsheet.).

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine Hsiung with Adler for the benefit of mapping data fields from the spreadsheet to the appropriate sensor, to obtain the invention as specified in the claim.

In regards to independent claim 17, Adler does not disclose expressly a *system comprising*:

a plurality of data sensor; and

a computing platform operable to determine designate locations in an electronic spreadsheet based on physical locations of the plurality of data sensors to display at the designate locations in the electronic spreadsheet at least one of the data from the plurality of sensors and a value calculated from the data from one or more of the plurality of sensors.

However, Hsiung discloses a *system comprising*:

a plurality of data sensor (0030, lines 1-2; 0034, lines 3-5; 0102; 0447); and

a computing platform operable to determine locations in a spreadsheet associated with locations of the plurality of data sources to display at the determined locations in the spreadsheet at least one of the data from the plurality of sensors and a value calculated from the data from one or more of the plurality of sensors (0034; 0364, lines 1-3; 0365; Hsiung teaches data fields from the spreadsheet from the spreadsheet may be mapped to the appropriate sensor.).

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine Hsiung with Adler for the benefit of being able to monitor and a control process/device in real time (0045).

In regards to dependent claim 18, Adler does not disclose expressly *the computing platform is operable to calculate the value as a function of time*.

However, Hsiung teaches *the computing platform is operable to calculate the value as a function of time* (0180; Hsiung teaches calculations can be a time weighted value, a mathematical weighted value, and others.).

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine Hsiung with Adler for the benefit of being able to monitor and control a process in real time (0045).

In regards to dependent claim 19, Adler et al. discloses *at least one other electronic spreadsheet operable to use data contained in the electronic spreadsheet to perform a mathematical function* (column 17, lines 7-35).

In regards to dependent claim 20, Adler does not disclose expressly *at least one device controlled by the computing platform based on the data from one or more of the plurality of data sources*.

However, Hsiung discloses *at least one device controlled by the computing platform based on the data from one or more of the plurality of data sources* (0003; 0029; Simply put, Hsiung discloses how a device can be controlled by a single parameter/value.).

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine Hsiung with Adler for the benefit of being able to monitor and a control process/device in real time (0045).

In regards to dependent claim 21, Adler does not disclose expressly a *configuration repository storing the data from the plurality of data sensors and the locations in the electronic spreadsheet for placing the data from the plurality of data sensors, wherein the computing platform is operable to retrieve the locations in the electronic spreadsheet from the configuration repository to determine where to place the data from the plurality of data sensors in the electronic spreadsheet.*

However, Hsiung teaches a *configuration repository storing the data from the plurality of data sensors and the locations in the electronic spreadsheet for placing the data from the plurality of data sensors, wherein the computing platform is operable to retrieve the locations in the electronic spreadsheet from the configuration repository to determine where to place the data from the plurality of data sensors in the electronic spreadsheet* (0033-0034; 0364-0365; Hsiung teaches a database/repository is connected to a server which is useful for process control and monitoring functions. Hsiung teaches data fields from the spreadsheet from the spreadsheet may be mapped to the appropriate sensor. Hsiung further teaches a function may be provided which enables the Model Builder to associate a sensor with a column of data in the spreadsheet.).

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine Hsiung with Adler for the benefit of mapping data fields from the spreadsheet to the appropriate sensor, to obtain the invention as specified in the claim.

In regards to dependent claim 23, Adler does not disclose expressly *the plurality of sensors comprises a plurality of sensors in a data center and the computing platform is operable to facilitate the placement of the data from the plurality of the sensors in the locations in the spreadsheet associated with locations of the plurality sensors in the data center.*

However, Hsiung discloses *the plurality of sensors comprises a plurality of sensors in a data center and the computing platform is operable to facilitate the placement of the data from the plurality of the sensors in the locations in the spreadsheet associated with locations of the plurality sensors in the data center* (0364-0365; 0034; 0102; 0447; Hsiung teaches data is acquired from a plurality of sources, for example field mounted devices such as sensors. Hsiung teaches data fields from the spreadsheet from the spreadsheet may be mapped to the appropriate sensor. Hsiung further teaches a function may be provided which enables the Model Builder to associate a sensor with a column of data in the spreadsheet.).

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine Hsiung with Adler for the benefit of being able to monitor and a control process/device in real time (0045).

In regards to dependent claim 24, Adler discloses *the computing platform is operable to facilitate the generation of different views of the sensors in the data center, the different views being provided in the spreadsheet* (column 4, lines 1-5).

In regards to independent claim 25, Adler does not disclose expressly *means for receiving data from a plurality of sensors; means for determining locations in an electronic spreadsheet based on locations of the plurality of sensors such that one or more at least a portion of the data from each of the plurality of sensors and a value calculated from the data from one or more of the plurality of sensors is operable to be displayed in one or more of the locations in the electronic spreadsheet.*

However, Hsiung discloses *means for receiving data from a plurality of sensors (0030; 0031; 0034; 0102; 0447; Hsiung teaches the field devices are located at different locations); means for determining locations in a spreadsheet associated with locations of the plurality of sensors such that one or more at least a portion of the data from each of the plurality of sensors and a value calculated from the data from one or more of the plurality of sensors is operable to be displayed in one or more of the locations in the spreadsheet (0034; 0364, lines 1-3; 0365; Hsiung teaches data fields from the spreadsheet from the spreadsheet may be mapped to the appropriate sensor.).*

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine Hsiung with Adler for the benefit of being able to monitor and a control process/device in real time (0045).

In regards to dependent claim 26, Adler does not disclose expressly *means for calculating as a function of time the value.*

However, Hsiung discloses *means for calculating as a function of time the value* (0180; Hsiung teaches calculations can be a time weighted value, a mathematical weighted value, and others);

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine Hsiung with Adler for the benefit of being able to monitor and control a process in real time (0045).

In regards to dependent claim 27, Adler does not disclose expressly *means for controlling a device based on the calculated value*.

However, Hsiung discloses *means for controlling a device based on the calculated value* (0003; 0029; Simply put, Hsiung discloses how a device can be controlled by a single parameter/value.).

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine Hsiung with Adler for the benefit of being able to monitor and control a process in real time (0045).

In regards to dependent claim 28, Adler does not disclose expressly *storage means for storing the data from the sensors and the locations in the spreadsheet, wherein the means for determining the locations in the spreadsheet is operable to retrieve the locations in the spreadsheet from the storage means based on the locations of the plurality of sensors*.

However, Hsiung discloses *storage means for storing the data from*

the sensors and the locations in the spreadsheet, wherein the means for determining the locations in the spreadsheet is operable to retrieve the locations in the spreadsheet from the storage means based on the locations of the plurality of sensors (0034; 0364-0365; Hsiung teaches data fields from the spreadsheet from the spreadsheet may be mapped to the appropriate sensor. Hsiung further teaches a function may be provided which enables the Model Builder to associate a sensor with a column of data in the spreadsheet.).

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine Hsiung with Adler for the benefit of being able to monitor and control a process in real time (0045).

In regards to dependent claim 29, Adler discloses *means for receiving user selections associated with a view to be displayed in the spreadsheet, the view including at least one of the data from one or more of the plurality of sensors and the value* (column 4, lines 1-5).

In regards to independent claim 30, Adler et al. discloses a *computer readable medium on which is embedded a program, the program performing a method, the method comprising* (column 4, lines 13-17):

receiving data from a data source (col.13, lines 20-24; Adler discloses the source of the data for the system may be a computer memory or a remote database computer system accessible through a computer network such as a local area network.); and

Adler does not expressly disclose *determining a location in an electronic spreadsheet for placing at least a portion of the data based on location information for the data source.*

However, Hsiung teaches *determining a location in an electronic spreadsheet for placing at least a portion of the data based on location information for the data source* (0365; Hsiung teaches a function may be provides which enables the Model Builder to associate a sensor with a column of data in the spreadsheet. Thus, determining placement location of data within the electronic spreadsheet, based on the location of information from the data source.).

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine Hsiung with Adler for the benefit of a computer-readable medium containing computer program code for monitoring and a controlling a process/device in real time (0045).

In regards to dependent claim 31, Adler discloses a *computer readable medium wherein the method comprises* (column 4, lines 13-17):
transmitting the value to a spreadsheet program for display in the spreadsheet
(column 22, lines 22-25).

Adler et al. does not disclose expressly
calculating, as a function of time, a value associated with the at least a portion of the data from the data source;

However, Hsiung discloses *calculating, as a function of time, a value associated with the at least a portion of the data from the data source* (0180 line 3);

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine Hsiung with Adler for the benefit of being able to monitor and control a process in real time (0045).

In regards to dependent claim 32, Adler discloses a computer-readable medium containing computer program code that, when used in conjunction with a computer will yield a computer-based system for improved data processing (column 4, lines 13-17)

Adler does not disclose expressly a *method comprises the at least a portion of the data from the data source to control a device.*

However, Hsiung teaches *using a portion of the data from the data source to control a device* (0003; 0029; Simply put, Hsiung teaches how a device can be controlled by a single parameter/value.).

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine Hsiung with Adler for the benefit of a computer-readable medium containing computer program code for monitoring and a controlling a process/device in real time (0045).

In regards to dependent claim 33, Adler discloses a computer-readable medium containing computer program code that, when used in conjunction with a

computer will yield a computer-based system for improved data processing (column 4, lines 13-17; column 4, lines 44-48; column 13, lines 20-24).

Adler does not expressly disclose *determining the location information for the data source, wherein the location information is associated with a physical location of the data source.*

However, Hsiung teaches *determining the location information for the data source, wherein the location information is associated with a physical location of the data source* (0365; Hsiung teaches a function may be provides which enables the Model Builder to associate a sensor with a column of data in the spreadsheet. Thus, determining placement location of data within the electronic spreadsheet, based on the location of information from the data source.).

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine Hsiung with Adler for the benefit of a computer-readable medium containing computer program code for monitoring and a controlling a process/device in real time (0045).

In regards to dependent claim 34, Adler discloses *the computer readable medium wherein the method further comprises transmitting the at least a portion of the data and the location in the spreadsheet to a spreadsheet program, wherein the spreadsheet program is operable to display the at least a portion of the data at the location* (column 4, lines 13-17; column 1, lines 35-39; column 4, lines 41-42; Adler discloses an objective is to provide a computer-readable medium containing computer

program code for improved data processing. Adler further discloses a spreadsheet application programs, being executed on a digital computer are referred to as electronic spreadsheets.).

Response to Arguments

7. Applicant's arguments filed 31 May 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Claim Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. 101

Applicant argues *claim 1 has been amended as “enabling a display of the electronic spreadsheet....” in order to overcome the rejection.*

The Examiner disagrees.

The Examiner determines that “enabling a display of the electronic spreadsheet” does not exactly mean the spreadsheet is being displayed. The Examiner concludes “enabling” to mean the display is “set or made ready” to display the spreadsheet but is not necessarily displaying the spreadsheet. Thus the previous rejection of claims 1-8 under 35 U.S.C. 101 remains.

Applicant argues *claim 5 as recites “the spreadsheet program is operable to display the at least a portion of the data at the location” to show a concrete, useful and tangible result.*

The Examiner disagrees.

The Examiner determines that “operable to display” does not exactly mean the spreadsheet is being displayed. The Examiner concludes “operable to display” to mean the spreadsheet program is able to display the spreadsheet but is not

necessarily displaying the spreadsheet. Thus the previous rejection of claims 5, 9, and 25 under 35 U.S.C. 101 for remains.

The Examiner disagrees with Applicant's argument as relating to claims 9, 17, and 25 along with their dependent claims based on the same rational as mention above in relations to claim 5.

The Examiner withdraws the rejection of claim 30. Based solely on their dependency of claim 30, the rejection of claims 31-34 is also withdrawn.

All other rejections remain as stated in previous office action.

Claim Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. 102 & Claim Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. 103

The Examiner acknowledges an error as relating to the structure of the claim rejections. However, this error does not constitute a withdrawal of the rejections based on the cited references. The error has been corrected, see above.

Conclusion

8. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to James J. Debrow whose telephone number is 571-272-5768. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00-5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Heather Herndon can be reached on 571-272-4136. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

JAMES DEBROW
EXAMINER
ART UNIT 2176



DOUG HUTTON
PRIMARY EXAMINER
TECH CENTER 2100